Amnoements and Meetings.

BOOTH'S THEATER .- Mignon. Kellogg BROOKLYN THEATER .- "Agnes." Agnes Ethel. FIFTH AVENUE THEATER .- "OUR BOYS." LYCEUM THEATER .- " Girofle-Girofla." METROPOLITAN THEATER.-Variety Performance. OLYMPIC THEATER.-Variety Performance. PARK THEATER -" Mighty Dollar." PARISIAN VARIETIES. SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
THIRD AVENUE THEATER. -Variety Performances. THEATER COMIQUE.—Variety Performance UNION SQUARE THEATER.—" Led Astray."

WALLACK'S THEATER .- "Overland Route. AMERICAN INSTITUTE. - Exhibition COOPER INSTITUTE .- Lecture. Wm. D. Kelley. GILMORE'S GARDEN. -Concert.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART .- Paintings, Statuary Averyway Hall -Concert. Mile. Titiens.

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THE TRIBUNE'S MONTHLY CALENDAR

	Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Fat.
OCT	3 276 10 283 17 280 24 297 31 304	11 244	5 274 19 26 19 29 26 29	13 286 20 293		1 274 8 291 15 286 29 280 29 382	9 27 9 28 16 28 23 29 30 30

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1875.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-The appointment of a Governor-General of the disaffected Turkish provinces was proposed. Diplomatic relations between Holland and Venezuela were broken off. — The Carlists were fortifying Somorrostro. — Bank swindlers were arrested in Canada. - There were disastrous inundations in Leicestershire and Warwick-

DOMESTIC .- The Governor's Canal Commission reported that on Denison's contract for \$9,290 50 for work on the Champlain Caual, \$146,316 were paid. of which over half was fraudulent. - Mr. Moody preached in Northfield, Mass., on "The Sac rifice for Sin." His revival labors are now more likely to be begun in Philadelphia. - Westervelt was sentenced to prison for seven years. - Four factory buildings were burned in North Chelmsford, Mass.; loss, \$100,000. Senator Morton came out clearly for hard money in Ohio; the speaking of the campaign virtually ceased, - Wendell Phil-

lips replied to Cari Schurz on the currency question CITY AND SUBURBAN.-The resignations of Police Commissioners Smith and Voorhis are stated to be in the hands of Mayor Wickham. - In a suit brought by three creditors of Duncan, Sherman & Co., charges of fraud were made. The members of the firm were arrested and gave bail. Suspensions of Mallory & Hutterfield, William P. Roberts, A. S. Herman, and others were announced. = Arctu rus, Tom Ochiltree, Virginius, and Athlete won the races at Jerome Park. Two illicit distilleries were seized in Brooklyn. - Several small manufactories were burned in Brooklyn, E. D., with a loss of \$96,000, ___ A coal barge was sunk by a schooner in the harbor, drowning a woman and Gold, 116¹2, 116³8, 116¹2. Gold value of the legal-tender dollar at the close, 85 810 cents. THE WEATHER.-The Government report predicts cooler and cloudy weather and rain. - In this city yesterday the weather was cool and cloudy, with ram at night; thermometer, 52°, 57°, 54°.

The insurgents in Herzegovina are acting wisely in refusing to accept the Sultan's promises of reform, unless the Great Powers guarantee that they will be carried into effect. The Old Turkish party which has been in power since 1871 has tolerated general corruption, and is about as incapable of effecting reforms as the Canal Ring of this State, or any other body of public cormorants.

Being much the weaker power, Venezuela is probably using the only means of redress at her command by refusing to reopen her ports to Dutch shipping until her claims on Holland are satisfied. Instead, however, of breaking off diplomatic relations, Venezuela would have strengthened her position by inviting the mediation of other powers and showing her willingness to submit the question at issue to arbitration.

An appeal is now before the Supreme Court, General Term, involving the question of the right to assess churches for street improvements. Three churches unite in endeavoring those bugaboos, the Pope and the bloody it is now 2,348,000,000 francs, or \$470,000,to escape the payment of certain assessments shirt, and devoted themselves with stout hearts 000, and not \$600,000,000.

for paving streets. It was decided at Special to the question which everybody knew to be Term of the Court that under an act thirtyfive years old, which has been once repealedthe repealing act being afterward itself repealed-the churches were exempt from assessment as they were free from city tax. The prominence given to this case may stimulate the general discussion, which has not been infrequent of late years, concerning the exemption of church property from taxation.

The reorganization of the Police Board, which has long been probable, now seems imminent. It is well understood that Commissioners Voorhis and Smith have placed their resignations in the hands of the Mayor, and we have the assurance of Commissioners Matsell and Disbecker that, for their part, they have done and will do no such thing. The striking feature of this situation is the fact that the gentlemen who decline to go out unless compelled to do so are those who are generally believed to be the most amenable to the Mayor's charge of a forfeiture of public confidence. Comment upon the motives of the Mayor and of the Commissioners may well be withheld until the correspondence on the subject shall see the light.

All accounts agree in placing the responsibility for the conflict of arms at Friar's Point, Mississippi, upon the colored Sheriff, Brown. It is further apparent, from representations of leading Republicans as well as Democrats, that in this case at least the contestants are not arrayed according to their color or partisan sympathies. In the words of Senator Alcorn, good men of all parties are combined to prevent any outbreaks." Such a combination seems unusually desirable, since the State Government, at the head of which is Gov. Ames, makes no attempt to preserve the peace, and the ringleaders of the riot are judicial officers of the county which is the scene of the disturbance. There is a gleam of hope for Mississippi in that influential men of both parties agree as never before that the present State Administration is unworthy of confidence or respect, and that it ought to be radically changed. The best change that could be made would proceed from the defeat of the party libelously labeled Republican at the State election in November next.

Another of the enormous frauds perpetrated the report of the Governor's Commission on the work and contracts of Henry J. Denison on the Bullard's Bend improvement. By what appears as the connivance of the Canal Board and the engineers, he was enabled to obtain sixteen times the sum for which he contracted to do the work. False estimates were prepared during its progress, and \$85,500 was paid the contractor for work that never was done and materials that never were furnished. But even that which was actually constructed was of the most wretched patching and repair. The report contains eviexplain the action of the State and Division Engineers, by means of whose certificates the frauds were accomplished. It requires something more than a kindly charity to believe that these men merely made a mistake in approving claims for \$146,300, for straightening a half a mile of a canal through an open farming country where there were no obstructions or engineering difficulties; especially after their early estimate that the cost of the work would be less than \$26,000.

THE OHIO ELECTION. New Dork Daily Cribune. The campaign now closing in Ohio will long be remembered in our political history. It has been an open fight between folly and common sense, rascality and honesty, the sober, industrious, practical God-fearing people who are the hope and stay of our country, and the feather-heads and doctrinaires who are its I. In his reply to Mr. Schurz's letter of the greatest danger. The inflationists and repudiators, taking forcible possession of the Democratic organization, have made an aggressive and violent canvass, strictly on the issue of paper money. They have been favored by a great variety of circumstances. The pressure of hard times and the discontent of the unemployed poor have sent to their camp many thousands of well-meaning but uneducated people who, in their present distress, are ready to take anything for a change. The fallacious offer of "cheap and abundant money" is a terrible temptation to a hungry man who understands nothing about finance, and only knows that he has no bread in the house, and there is the prospect of an idle Winter before him. When mountebanks like Allen and Cary promise to fill his pocket with the best currency in the world if he will only vote for them, he reasons that perhaps they are telling the truth, and at any rate his case is so bad that nothing can make it worse, so he will try the paper panacea at any rate. The unexpected surrender of the Pennsylvania Democracy to the inflation revolt, the great gains achieved by the Democrats in Maine, the prevalent disgust with the party in power, have all encouraged the Ohio repudiators. Still more, perhaps, have they drawn aid and comfort from the behavior of hard-money Democrats like Senator Thurman, who have put their principles in their pockets and gone trooping after the motley company of tramps and lunaties, teaching them to believe that they have only to keep on with their noise, and truculence, and bounce, and they will have the whole Democratic party of the United States accepting their principles. Even the regular Republicans of Ohio hesitated at first to meet them squarely on the financial question. The Liberals and Independents, as well as the Germans, were alsome of the Administration men there was a timidity, an evident wish to turn the fight upon mand, the Government may sell these securiimaginary issues, which did a great deal of harm. And so until lately the inflationists seemed to have things nearly their own way.

Three weeks ago, however, there was a great change. The New-York Democratic Convention, under the lead of Gov. Tilden, made a bolder and more uncompromising declaration for honest money than any other political convention of either party-had uttered this year, and in the Democratic press, as well as in the Convention, distinct notice was given to the Ohio inflationists that, no matter what the issue of the election might be, New-York would never acquiesce in their subversive schemes or acknowledge any fellowship with defeat, has for two years, unlike the United them. Just then Senator Schurz went into Ohio and made his magnificent and telling pleas for honesty and common sense. From that time the tide appears to have turned. The Republicans dropped

the vital one of the time. As our correspondent well says in the letter from Cincinnati, which we print to-day, "since the struggle "against the extension of slavery there has "not been in any State in the Union such a "square, uncompromising fight for a principle "as that the supporters of Gov. Hayes have "carried on." Every day the hopes of the Republicans have risen higher and higher, and the majorities claimed by the most sanguine adherents of Allen have fallen off.

For those who care to speculate at this late hour upon the result, the following table of votes cast for the regular tickets of the two principal parties for the past ten years may be of use. The period covers twelve elections, of which all but the last two were Republican

victories: SUMMARY OF THE VOTE OF OHIO FOR TEN YEARS.
 Year
 Officer.
 Republican

 1865
 Governor
 223,633

 1866
 Secretary of State 256,302

 1867
 Governor
 243,603

 1868
 Secretary of State 267,065

 1868
 President
 280,223

 1868
 President
 290,223
 223,633 Governor 236,000 Secretary of State 221,715 Governor 238,273 228,581 205,047 218,105 251,780 244,321 Secretary of State 265,930 President 281,852 Governor213,837 Secretary of State .. 221,204

In 1873, Collins, candidate of the Liberals, or "new party," received 10,027 votes, and Stewart, candidate of the Temperance party, 10,277. Of this aggregate of 20,304 votes probably not fewer than 19,000 were drawn from the ranks of the Republicans. In 1874 there was a Temperance vote of 7,815, and not fewer than 10,000 Liberal Republicans voted the Democratic ticket. From the foregoing table we compute the full Republican strength, including the Liberals, at 280,000 votes, and the Democratic strength, without the Liberals, at 250,000. It is expected that a full vote will be thrown at the approaching election-probably not less than 530,000 if the day is fair. If now we reckon at fire per cent the entire number of Kellevites and other inflationists who will bolt the Republican ticket and cast their votes for Cary and Allen, we have 266,000 votes for Hayes, not conceding him a single vote from the Democratic ranks. On the other hand, subtracting from the assumed Democratic strength one per cent for dissatisfied Germans, and the operation of the anti-Catholic feeling, and supposing that the discatisfied manifest their resentment by merely remaining at home, we by the Canal Ring is fully exposed to-day in have left 247,500. To this add 14,000 for the 3.65 and other inflationists, and we have a total of 261,500 votes for Gov. Allen, which

does not elect him by 4,500. No calculation, however, can be anything more than guesswork, for the problem contains an unknown quantity which the voting alone can fix. It is impossible to estimate the extent to which the paper money madness may have affected Republicans, nor can any one tell whether the secret desire for inflation which many of them entertain will prove strong enough to carry them out of their own party character; so bad, indeed, that much of it and into the bosom of the Allen and Cary will have soon to be entirely replaced, and Democracy. On the other hand there are ceralready it is a source of constant expense for tainly a great many Democrats too heartily disgusted with Allen's traveling show of quacks dence that may bear fruit in a new crop of to vote for it under any provocation. Perhaps indictments, since mere negligence will scarcely the recalcitrants on either side will balance each other.

> WENDELL PHILLIPS AND CARL SCHURZ. When Wendell Phillips, Judge Kelley, Henry C. Carey, and Henry Carey Baird tell us what would happen under the regime of their 3.65 assignats we hardly think it worth while to dispute with them. We are glad to be relieved from the always difficult task of predicting the future by the opportunities they afford of exposing misrepresentations of the present and the past. Far be it from us to charge falsehood and ignorance on these discoverers and reformers, but we may be permitted courteously and temperately to point out their misapprehensions of fact. The necessity of doing this is obvious from the correspondence just published between Wendell

Phillips and Carl Schurz. 8th inst. (published in THE TERRINE of Saturday), Mr. Phillips says: "I never proposed to abolish the discount power of the banks." Begging his pardon, the measures proposed by himself, Judge Kelley, and Mr. Carey have precisely that end in view. These measures are: (1) that Government shall pay 3.65 per cent interest on deposits of above \$50 left with the Treasury, thereby depriving the banks of the fund which is the basis of their loans, and (2) that the Government itself shall "lend "greenbacks at 3.65 per cent per annum to any one who will pledge national bonds or improved land." This is the proposition of Wendell Phillips himself, in a letter written to Gen. Butler and bearing date Feb. 7, 1874. In that letter Mr. Phillips proposed to issue in that way \$1,200,000,000 of legal tender. Under such a system of legal tender what bank, or what individual of sound mind, would lend money, or even accumulate it? In the language which Burke applied to a system of currency far more sensible, "Who will labor "without knowing the amount of his pay? Who will study to increase what none can "estimate? Who will accumulate when he does not know the value of what he saves? 'If you abstract it from its uses in gaming, to accumulate your paper wealth would be not the providence of a man, but the distempered instinct of a jackdaw."

II. In the book of Prof. Bonamy Price and in the writings of all accepted teachers of political economy, a convertible currency means a currency convertible into coin on demand. It is therefore a singular misapprehension of language for Mr. Phillips to charge Prof. Price with countenancing a currency of paper money convertible into 3.65 per cent assignats alone. Prof. Price proposes that all banks shall pay their notes on demand in standard kind which makes him unwelcome, and in gold coin. To guarantee convertibility into coin he proposes that they shall deposit with ways steadfast for honest money; but among the Government approved securities, in order that whenever the banks fail to pay on deties for coin and with the proceeds pay the notes which the banks have failed to meet according to the promise inscribed on their face. This is a species of paper currency totally different from the kind recommended to the people of this country by Judge Kelley, Mr. Carev.

and Mr. Phillips. III. Mr. Carey and Mr. Phillips have represented that France has prospered under an inconvertible paper currency, issued in quantities to suit "the wants of trade." The facts are that France, like the United States, having issued an inconvertible paper currency under the stress of war and subsequently to pay the penalty of States, been steadily withdrawing that paper and supplying its place with coin. Two years ago, when the last installment of the indemnity to Germany was paid, the paper money of France was 3,071,000,000 francs, or \$614,000,000.

stated by Mr. Phillips and Mr. Carey. The the enforcement of existing laws against Frenchman or Spaniard of the sixteenth century; fact of the contraction of the paper circulation of France to the extent of \$144,000,000 within two years may be verified by the weekly statements of the Bank of France, which are published regularly in the London and Paris papers, yet, strange to say, neither Mr. Phillips nor Mr. Carey has yet shown that he is aware of it. IV. Our space permits us to expose but a

few of the glaring misstatements of Mr. Phil-

lips and Mr. Carey with regard to the existing

currencies of Europe and America, but a fair

example of them is contained in the following

sentence from Mr. Phillips's last letter to Mr. Schurz: "France with all her \$600,000,000 of paper does not tremble to her center as does Germany, because she keeps free on silver as a basis, while Germany, with gold as her sole legal tender, binds herself a slave to the London market, and our bankers are crazy to have us put on similar British chains, and have an ague fit every time London feels 'cold." Those of our readers who watch the movements of the Bank of England must be well aware that the slight disturbances of the English money market since 1870 have been produced by the withdrawal of gold from London for Berlin. Furthermore, for the last twenty years, up to and including the present time, Germany has employed a much greater proportion of silver in her coinage than France has, Between 1855 and 1870 the gold coined at the French mints reached a total of 5,299,850,740 francs, while the silver coined was only 556,920,242 francs, or only about one-tenth the value of the gold. Since 1850 France has furnished hundreds of millions of dollars in silver for exportation to India and China, supplying its place with gold. Finally, the new coinage arrangements, under which gold is to be the sole legal tender in Germany, do not take effect | the addition of water to milk an unwholesome natil Jan. 1, 1876. The facts we have mentioned being incontestable, what solitary atom of truth can be found in the passage we have quoted from Mr. Phillips? In a single sentence he contrives to introduce five statements which are utterly without foundation. We fully agree with Mr. Schurz that a writer who shows such contempt for facts, or rather who displays such ingenuity in inventing falsehoods, places himself beyond the pale of dis-

MR. STANLEY'S JOURNEY.

There is news at last, after long but not unexpected delay, from the expedition which our gallant young countryman Stanley led into Central Africa at the joint cost of The New-York Herald and The London Daily Telegraph With a smart eye to business, which our British cousins would call dishonorable if they were criticising the behavior of a Yankee, The Telegraph publishes a brief summary of this interesting intelligence before sending copies of the letters to The Herald. The world will not forget that it is to the enterprise and liberality of the proprietor of The Herald and the pluck and ability of his correspondent that the chief credit of the expedition belongs, and deep as the interest of Europe and America must be in the fate of the explorers and the nature of their discoveries, we cannot but regret that this premature publication should have robbed the principal partner in the joint undertaking of his right to give the news to the world in his own way.

Mr. Stanley, at the date of these letters (last March), had made a voyage of over a thousand miles on the great Victoria Nyanza, coasting its whole shore, and examining the large and beautiful islands which diversify its surface. He thus settled the vexed problem whether this almost unknown body of water was a single expanse or a collection of small lakes, as Livingstone supposed. He met at the northern end an officer of Col. Gordon's Egyptian command, who reached the lake by way of the Nile, and it was by way of the Nile that Mr. Stanley's letters, trusted to an African trader, came to their destination after a lapse of six months. We catch from the mysterious utterances of The Telegraph vague hints of remarkable geographical discoveries, stories of dwarfs, and giants, and dogs as big as donkeys, and we are warned to prepare for narratives of bloody conflict and hair-breadth escape. Of the 350 men whom the brave explorer took with him on his march, only 166 remained when he camped by the borders of the lake. Some fell in battle, others deserted, many - and among them two Englishmen, Pocock and Barker - perished by disease in the seven

hundred and fifty miles journey. The Daily Telegraph gives little more than this meager outline-just enough to whet our appetite for the full story which, even as we write, may be already before the public. All Americans will read of the exploits of Mr. Stanley with pride in their adventurous countryman, and journalists will feel a particular complacency in reflecting that after the secrets of Central Africa have baffled the organized efforts of learned societies and defied the richest and most enlightened Governments of Europe for so many generations, they must yield at last to an American newspaper.

TRAMPS.

To the anskilled eye of ordinary humanity the professional tramp is but a vulgar fellow unlovely of look and unclean of person. He is stupid in appearance, stolid in behavior, and besoited in face, and the people who have learned of late years to look for him as a daily caller at basement doors and to regard him as a perennial poacher upon the spare loaf and the cold joint, hold him in no very high esteem.

Without doubt there is reason enough for all this. The business of the tramp is of a common with lightning-rod men and other peripatetic seekers after a livelihood, he must endure his share of odium, and can succeed in his business only by dint of diligence and-not to put too fine a point upon it-"check." An artist might discover something picturesque in the tramp as he lies under wayside trees in the country, or suns himself in our city parks; a poet, with a cold in the head, might make something out of him, perhaps, while every political economist of the rag-money school must needs admire the skill with which the tramp applies inflationist philanthropy to the life problem, and secures all the results of labor without suffering its pains and its weariness. In brief, there are admirable points about the tramp and his business, but to ordinary folk he is a nuisance, nevertheless, which sadly needs abating, wherefore the experiment recently begun in Jersey City, with a view to his suppression, is likely to be watched with uncommon interest by dwellers in other places as well as by those immediately concerned.

The plan adopted there is a very simple one, involving no new legislation and giving hardly

vagrancy, and the laws thus enforced do not differ essentially from those on our own statute books. The results, thus far, according to the police authorities, are a reduction of about 25 per cent in the number of applications for lodging, and the well-nigh complete disappearance of tramps and beggars from the streets. Some have been committed for vagrancy, but the majority have folded their tents and silently stolen away, which is to say that, having no stomach for work upon the roadways or elsewhere, they have left Jersey City to ply their trade in other places—chief of which, in all probability, is New-York-so that to the unofficial mind the present would seem to be a particularly good time to try the effect of the Jersey City plan here at home. The result thus indicates a disposition on the part of tramps as a class to endure very little of what they doubtless call persecution, and encourages the hope that their abhorrence of everything like labor will prompt them to shake from their feet the dust of New-York, as they have that of our neighboring city, the moment they learn that here, as there, they are in daily and hourly danger of getting something to do. The experiment is worth trying at any rate.

MILK, WATER, AND CREAM.

The question of the correctness of the method used by the Board of Health in testing milk has been very thoroughly argued in our City courts, and the public is not likely to quarrel with their decision. We print, however, on another page, a letter from a correspondent who has no faith in the lactometer. He has arrived at results differing from those recently stated in THE TRIBUNE, and we doubt not he reports his experiments correctly, although he admits that he does not consider mixture, even when it is to be used as the sole food of infants. The Board of Health made very thorough researches before beginning an attack on the milk-and-water dealers. About 200 samples of milk direct from the cow, taken at many different farms, in separate districts of country, and with varying conditions of foed and season, have been carefully tested. In none of them does the lactometer go below 100. Even with the milk of the sleck Alderney cows, so rich in cream that it is chiefly used for making butter, the instrument marked an average of 105.7, the lowest not going below 102. With the ordinary milch cows the average exceeded 110, and there were a few instances of a record above 120. The standard of 100 is fair enough to the milkman: it still leaves him some chance to water his cans.

But the results given by our correspondent deserve a few words of explanation. There are lactometers and lactometers; the one he has been using is not in all probability that of the Board of Health; the two instruments presumably agree at the zero point, but differ by about a tenth in the high figures. The 100 point on his lactometer is equivalent to about 110 on that of the Board. The milk which his instrument recorded as 90 and 95 would be classed by the Board as up to or above the standard. It is, of course, rather unsatisfactory to use a lactometer as a measure of cream and get equivocal results, but the instrument is not really to blame; it would be equally at fault if employed to test molasses. The device our correspondent recommends is, unfortunately, also imperfect. Dr. J. Alfred Wanklyn of London, high authority on this and cognate subjects, describes a similar contrivance as a "creamometer"-a word in which tongues are mixed as execrably as ever milk has been. Of this awkwardly-named instrument he says: "it is at best but a treacherous guide." Elsewhere in the same work ("Milk Analysis") he states that the amount of cream in milk that has not been tampered with, varies with great irregularity. Moreover, the cream itself is in some instances twice as rich in fat as in others. Cream cannot serve as

The measures taken by the Board of Health have proved effectual in improving th of city milk. That, after all, is the best evidence of their excellence. In the great majority of instances where two visits of inspectors have been made, the milk offered for sale the second time has been found much less watered than at first; in a very large number of cases pure milk is sold where it was not before. The last suit against a fraudulent dealer was contested with unusual stubbornness: the professional skill of a well-known expert provided evidence for the defense, and the value of the lactometer test was fully discussed. The defendant was, however, fined. A few days ago the case was again brought up, on appeal, before Recorder Hackett; but at the last moment before the trial began, the defendant withdrew his former plea, acknowledged his guilt, and had his fine increased to \$250. The opposition being thus demoralized, the Board of Health may be expected to push the milk reform with renewed vigor. It is well, however, that our citizens should understand that the improvement will only apply in cases where milk has been mingled with water. Should anybody fear that the milk he buys is adulterated by being mixed with too much cream, he need not hope to mend matters by testing it with a lactometer.

The admirable address of Gen. T. M. Logan at the late reunion of the Hampton Legion has been published by citizens of Charleston for general circulation at the South. Gen. Logan was the youngest Major-General in the Confederate service, and rose to that rank from the place of a private in a South Carolina company. He is now a prominent citizen of Richmond, Va., where he is engaged in the practice of law. His address breathes a cordial spirit of reconciliation responsive to the fraternal utterances of Gen. Bartlett at Lexington. Incidentally Gen. Logan pays an enthusiastic tribute to the influence of THE TEIRUNE and other independent journals in investigating and reporting, through special correspondents, the real condition of the South. The extended circulation of this address among the soldiers who fought on either side cannot fail to accomplish great good in promoting fraternal feelings in our Centennial period.

Here is a record which ought to satisfy anybody A report having been circulated that Rodney R. Crowley, the Democratic candidate for State Prison Inspector in New-York, is a Catholic, Capt. Crowley writes: "I don't like to protest too strongly that I am not a Catholic, for I think any one has a right to be who chooses," but he goes on to say that his parents were both members of the Baptist Church. while as for himself he owns a pew in the Baptist Church of the village in which he lives, and also one in the Congregational Church, and pays regular sub scriptions for the support of preaching not only in those societies but also in the Methodist Church Capt. Crowley may step down. Freedom of conscience isn't in much danger from him.

There are some frauds of which the life seems to be eternal. Once more we find traveling through the newspapers what purports to be a letter written by Publius Lentulus to the Roman Senate, giving an account of the personal appearance of the Savior. any trouble to any body. It consists simply in | This letter is the work of one John Huarte, a

PERSONAL.

Gen. O. O. Howard has been supplying the pulpit of the Congregational Church at Portland, Oregon, during the vacation of the pastor.

Mr. A. P. Loring, captain and stroke of the Harvard Freshman crew last year, has been chosen cap-tain of this year's University crew.

The Woman's Centennial Committee of Massachusetts has raised \$8,000 for the woman's building at Philadelphia. Boston contributed \$6,000 of the amount. Mr. Willard Carpenter of Evansville, Ind., has signed the deed transferring \$500,000 worth of property given by him for the new Willard College, and the trustees will begin work at once.

Mr. E. L. Davenport was not able to go to Rochester to-day after all. He telegraphed to his man. ager that he is still confined to his room with a powerless arm, and has no hope of acting this week.

Mr. Alexander H. Stephens says his chief object in coming North to lecture this Winter is " to do good in bringing about a better state of feeling and a bet-ter understanding between the prople of the different sec-tions of our great and common country."

An old letter of Andrew Jackson's has come to light in Memphis, in which he speaks of his veto of the United States Bank bill in this way: "I inclose my veto to the Eank bill. I have killed this hydra of corruption, or at least shorn it of its power to destroy the liberty of

Mr. John W. F. Hobbs of Northampton, Mass., has given \$10,000 for a school-house in that town. It is said of Mr. Hobbs that not a great many years ago he borrowed money to start a line of omnibuses in Boston, driving one of them himself, and that now he is worth a million dollars.

The Prince Imperial of France is not about to start on a journey of the world, as was reported. The Pays newspaper of Paris, denying the rumor, says: "At this moment a prince of the imperial family must respectfully hold-himself at the disposal of France, which may at any moment summon him." This is the neat little title which goes before

the name of the King of Burmah : "His Great, Glorious and Most Excellent Majesty, who reigns over the King done of Themaparants and Tampadipa and all the Umbrella-bearing Chiefs of the Eastern Country, the King of the Rising Sun, Lord of the Celestial Elephants, Master of Many White Elephants, the Great Chief of Righteousness, King of Burmah."

Thomas Haviant, a wealthy French tradesman, has probably left the most remarkable will on record. Among a number of singular bequests was one record. Among a minor of single left a race with pigs ridden by bors or men. The rider of the winning pig was to have a prize of \$400, on condition that he wear mourn-ing for the deceased during two years after the race. The numicipality accepted the bequest, and the race was held according to the conditions.

The inquiry what has become of Gounod's long promised opera of "Polycucte," may be answered by the following statement of the Paris Temps : " During his stay in England M. Gounod placed several of his un published scores in the hands of Mrs. Weldon, whom we heard in Paris at the first performances of 'Gailia.' Dif ficulties presenting themselves about the recovery of these scores, M. Gouned rewrote his 'Polyeucte,' with the help of his memory. A few days ago M. Oscar Comettant, musical crific of the Sicele, received a package containing the following works: 1. The complete score, fully orchestrated, of 'Polyeucte,' grand opera in five acts, begun at Morainville, July 15, 1869. 2. A bound book containing the original sketches for this work, written in pencil, and some notes begun at Rome, Jan. 6, 1869, relative to a scered trilogy entitled Rédemption.' 3. The first part (a fugue in D minor) of a mass with grand orchestra, begun at St. Loonard's on the Sea, Tuesday, March 10, 1874. 4. The score of 'Georges Dandin,' of which eight numbers are entirely finished. 5. Finally, the libratio of 'Polyeucte,' which is by M. Jules Barbier. All these works will be restored to M. Gouned." these scores, M. Gounod rewrote his 'Polycucte,' with

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10 .- Bluford Wilson, Sotor for the Treasury Department, left last night for Louis.

Washington, Oct. 10.-Christian Mullweber, the new United States Minister to Equador, is here to re ceive his instructions, and will start for his post in a few

ROME, Oct. 10 .- Cardinal McCloskey, who is about to depart for America, bade farewell yesterday to the Pope and Cardinal Autonelli. Much emotion was manifested at the leave-taking. CALCUTTA, Oct. 10 .- It is confidently stated

that Lieut. Gen. Sir Frederick P. Haines, commander of the troops in the Government of Madras, will succeed Lord Napler of Magdala as Commander-in-Chief.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Gov. Allen's moral character was the subject of anxious inquiry by a correspondent of The Cin-cinnali Commercial. The editor answers with a certifcate as to the Governor's knowledge of copper-distilled whisky, and with the following explanation of his profanity : "He has, however, been about the world so long that he has a habit of speaking almost, perhaps altogether, unconsciously, of himself and the Almighty, as the two had been associated in great public works from immemorial times, and had become accustomed to the ways of each other. There may be more truth in this conceit than some persons suspect—enough, at any rate, to make language that, in the mouths of ordinary mortals, would be profame, something of a different na-ture coming from Allen."

Gen. Cary has had a good deal of up-hill work in his soft-money crusade ep asking him disagreeable questions. Recently he addressed an audience made up largely of Western Reserve dairymen, and at the close of his speech he stepped down among the audience to receive congratulations. A committee of the dairymen thanked him for his speech and just as the General was thinking he had made a hit one of them remarked: "General, we Yankees up here are in the habit of taking a practical view of things, and this one thing we confess our inability to comprehend. We can't see how, by adding two gallons of water to a gallon of milk, there will be any more cheese in it." Pressing duties called the great man away so suddenly he was unable to solve the comundrum.

Senator Gordon of Georgia is the last man who has arisen to criticise Mr. Schurz's speech. He thinks Mr. Schurz's premises are principally assumption and calls his arguments "oracular bombast." The Senator seems to be enamored of the 3.65 bond scheme as the remedy of all financial wees, saying: "I tell you, Sir, repudiation and dishonor are both at the end of the road that leads to the wreck of private fortunes, and this is the road upon which the contractionists would lead the people of this country. No sauc man contemplates repudiation of the Government's indebtedness-any portion of it. Certainly those who advocate a greenback circulation, redeemable in low rate bonds, and who are striving to rescue the people communication, to float another and no better currency, cannot, with any truth, be called repudintionists. No. Sir, as I said above, if any policy will lead to repudiation, it is that of contraction. This is the towering fact not to be overlooked in this controversy." There is a good deal more of the same sort, filling several columns of The Atlanta Herald, but this is the substance of the whole of it.

Whatever the result may be in Ohio to-morrow, there is one Democratic journal in the country which will have nothing to be ashamed of in its treat ment of the issue there. From the moment the Conven tion declared for soft money till the present time, The Bultimore Gazetle has stood unflinehingly by the cause of bonest money, and has advocated the defeat of Allen and Cary. It is the only Democratic journal in the country to change our statement, made early in the campaign, that the chances on a full vote, which will undoubtedly e polled, are more favorable to Haves than Allen While it is true that the effect of the election may be felt in other States, the importance which attached to the contest earlier in the canvass does not belong to it now. The real danger that the soft-money leprosy would be come contagious has passed away. Only Pennsylvania has become interest. New tors, Maryana, and Massa-chasqits in the East; Minnesets, Nebraska, and Califor-nia in the West, are underlied. The inflation balloon has been pricked and is fast collapsing. It has proved disas-trons to many politicians who feeled with it, and some men litherto in high esteem have been badly bruised in the fall. But as an issue, whether One and Pennsylva-nia go up or down, inflation cannot expand to the dimen-sions of a national issue, and the country is saved from disgrace and rain."

THE STATE CANUASS.

Senator Conkling will make three or four

speeches during the canvass. His appointments will be The Albany Argus wants to know if it is not true that Willard Johnson is working openly with the

Ex-Speaker McGuire disappears without mak ing a ripple. The Hon. Edmund Miller was nominated for Assemblyman by the Bemocrats of Chemung by accia-

It is a pretty good answer to the charge of partisanship that the Canal Commission's last report was occupied chiefly with Geo. D. Lord, and that they promise us another chiefly occupied with this same

William N. Emerson, the Republican nominee for Senator in Jarvis Lord's district, is said to be ineligible, as he holds the office of Commissioner of Deeds under the Rochester City Government. Another legal opinion from Mr. A. B. Cornell will now be in order.

The Hon. Daniel B. St. John. nominated for